



SYRUP OF FIGS

SPEECH IS SILVER.

Seigniorage Bill Discussion Goes On and On.

Reed and Bland Have a Little Altercation

ON LIMITING DEBATE.

Illinois Congressional Fight Breaks Out in Debate.

WICHITA, Feb. 15.—All efforts to agree upon a time for closing the debate upon the Bland bill have so far failed, and debate is proceeding without limit. Mr. Bland will probably permit this to go on until tonight, and there are quite a number of gentlemen who insist upon their right to be heard. The opponents of the measure have decided they will insist upon a quorum of the advocates of the measure being present at every stage of the parliamentary procedure hereafter, so that motion to close debate will require a quorum of those who are in favor of it.

At the opening of the session of the house, Mr. Hunter of Illinois, rose to a question of privilege and made a lengthy explanation of his votes on agricultural implements and drainage, while the tariff bill was being considered in committee of the whole.

Mr. Reed asked unanimous consent that the oath be administered to Messrs. Quiring and Straus, the new elected members from New York, whose credentials have not yet arrived. There was no objection and they were sworn in.

Mr. Bland then moved to go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the seigniorage bill. Pending the motion Mr. Bland tried to reach an agreement with the opponents of the bill to close general debate at 5 o'clock, but Mr. Reed

stated, "Kentucky, we took the floor.

That there was a deficiency in the revenues of the government and that there would be a larger deficiency, he said, no one would say.

The first section of this bill proposed to coin a surplus asset of the government to meet a part of this deficiency. He urged that there was no virtue in the claim set up that the seigniorage bullion was pledged to the redemption of the outstanding treasury notes, as both Secretary Foster and Secretary Carlisle had held that those bonds were redeemable in either gold or silver.

Toward the close of his remarks Mr. Stone became involved in a controversy with Mr. Reed and Mr. Bowles of California, over party responsibility for the present condition of affairs. At last Mr. Stone declared that this Democratic congress would affect the people's welfare and that a centrist and improved Democratic majority elected to the Fifty-fourth congress would rectify next fall to the work of this congress.

"We will rest the case on the prediction," said Mr. Reed. "If you have no increased Democratic majority next fall you will be vindicated."

Mr. Walker, Republican, of Massachusetts, who followed Mr. Stone, declared the world's business was done upon the basis of the world's standard value. Gold or silver, as far as its value as international exchange was concerned, must always be measured by its bullion value in gold.

During the course of Mr. Walker's speech Mr. Bland and Mr. Bowles got into an angry altercation over the limitations of the debate. It was carried on while Mr. Hatch, who was in the chair, very vigorously pointing for order, and the two contestants were at last called upon to see that the gentleman kept quiet. Concluding Mr. Walker's speech Mr. Bowles said, "I am going to the bushes to buy a porterhouse steak."—Chicago Tribune.

Considerate.

Judge Biddle—Prisoner at the bar, you are charged with shooting the plaintiff through each ear, one foot, an elbow and along the top of his head. What have you to say for yourself?

Allah! I've (the prisoner)—Well, I didn't heaven killin grinnin agin him, an so I just shot him in the thin places round the edges so's not to hurt him too much.—Life.

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statement, the house, at 2:30 adjourned.

AFTER THE ROCK ISLAND,

Discussing the Bill to Compel That Road to Stop Trains at End.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The entire time of the senate yesterday was consumed in the discussion of the house bill compelling the Rock Island railway company to stop its trains at the new towns of Elmwood and Round Pond in the Indian territory. The measure is especially championed by Senator Berry of Arkansas and is proving a subject of great attention, as some Democratic senators see in the proposed exercise of congressional power usurpation of rights. No action was reached on the bill, but a vote will probably be taken to-day.

The bill was opposed by Senator Gage of Wyoming and Senator Martin of Kansas. Senator Martin in opposing the bill declared it was a violation of Democratic doctrine.

That the legislature of Oklahoma had ample power to deal with the subject and Congress should not interfere, he said. He is a friend of the railroads, in fact they had always opposed him when he was a candidate for office, but he did not believe in violating the tenets of his faith because a railroad would thereby be compelled to do a thing which the territorial legislature has the full power to compel it to perform.

Senator Allen followed Senator Martin. He favored the bill. It is proper the people of the country should know the agents and attorneys of that corporation are invading the capital, trying to influence legislation. They are in the committee rooms, in the senate lobby, and in the senate galleries. It is costing the railroad money to fight this bill than it would to establish depots and stations in all the towns.

Senator Peffer of Kansas thought congress should exercise the power of compelling the railroad to establish these depots, as it would be best by a year before the territorial legislature will be in session. He believed however, the bill should be amended.

Senator Call of Florida favored the bill and made a long speech denouncing railroad corporations in general.

Pending the discussion of the bill the senate, at 2:30, on motion of Senator Blackburn, went into executive session. At 3:30 the senate adjourned.

GOLD OUTPUT OF THE WORLD.

Large Increase in the United States and in All Producing Countries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Returns received at the treasury department indicate that the gold output for 1893 will reach the almost unprecedented amount of \$27,000,000, an increase over 1892 of \$4,000,000. In Colorado the output has increased from \$3,000,000 in 1892 to \$9,000,000 in 1893, while the gains in the gold producing sections are unusually large. The Australian production will carry the production of the world if it is thought to \$120,000,000, which is an increase of \$12,000,000 for the year. With one or two exceptions this is the largest output ever known.

The gold fields of South Africa seem to be rapidly taking the place of the California and Australian fields and the boom in this part of the present decade. Returns from the Witwatersrand region alone show a total product for 1893 of 14,875,000 ounces of ore, yielding a product of refined gold of a value in excess of \$20,000,000. The production in this region is increasing at an astonishing rate and South Africa bids fair during the present year to push her way to the head of the list of gold producing countries.

The figures for 1892 put Australia at the head of the list with a production of \$12,870,000, the United States second at \$10,000,000, Russia third at \$4,300,000 and Africa fourth at \$2,700,000. The full returns from South Africa for 1893 will probably show a production in excess of \$10,000,000, which will force her into third place, and if the same rate of growth continues she will pass the United States and will be beaten in the United States in aggregate production only by means of a large increase in this country.

The production of silver according to the reports received at the mint during the past year and still not exceed \$175,000,000 in coined value for '93. As the coinage value is now more than twice the market value the actual mercantile value of the silver mined would drop below \$200,000,000.

CONFERRING ON A POLICY.

Democratic Senators in Conference After the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senators West, Jones of Arkansas, Gilman, Lincoln and Clegg were in conference yesterday in the room of the senate committee on appropriations.

They called in other Democratic senators for consultation. The senators who took part in the conference were exceedingly unanimous concerning the proceedings but it is known that they had under consideration the Democratic policy with reference to the tariff bill, and that the senator who engaged the greatest share of their attention, their efforts were in the direction of harmonizing the Democratic party, and while no decision was reached it is believed by those well informed, that the conference is likely to result in the passing of a bill of a neutral character.

In addition to this objection, the leaders of the band have declared that under the modus the pelagic sealers managed to take 100,000 skins last season, while they were limited to 7,500. Meanwhile there is need for a speedy agreement of some kind, as is evidenced by the frequency of Sir Julian Pauncefote's visit to the state department and the fact that already a number of sealing vessels are reported to have cleared for the sealing waters, and are consequently almost beyond the reach of proper notice to change the regulations.

ANOTHER CAVE-IN.

Rescuers in a Pennsylvania Mine Compelled to Retreat.

WILKESBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—The rescuers at work in the Gaylord mine did not make much headway yesterday. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was another cave-in of the roof, which wrecked the inside of the mine badly. The rescuers were compelled to retreat. Great fissures have now appeared on the earth's surface over the mine. It is estimated that the area affected by the cave-in covers twenty two acres.

MISISON A. O. C. W. in Session.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Feb. 15.—At yesterday's meeting of the Grand Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen of Missouri, the proposition to reduce the number of delegates to the grand lodge was defeated. Those in favor of economizing then had a resolution offered reducing the salaries of officers. The resolution was referred to a committee. It was then proposed that triennial sessions instead of annual sessions should be held, and that was also referred to committee.

CHILDREN POISONED BY ROOTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Carlo Thileman, who was so horribly mangled by fire in Colonel Boone's arena at the Midwinter fair, Tuesday night, died last night from the effects of his wounds.

He was willing to concede that perhaps Mr. Hunter had voted under a misapprehension.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fithian's

DIDN'T PAN OUT.

Behring Sea Arbitration Proves Unsatisfactory.

NO PENALTY PROVIDED FOR BREAKING AGREEMENT.

CANADA COMPLAINS

THAT IT DESTROYS HER SEAL INDUSTRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The sober second judgment of both parties to the Behring sea arbitration discloses the fact that the agreement reached by the arbitrators is not entirely satisfactory to either the United States or Great Britain. It appears, however, that the dissatisfaction is based rather upon matters of detail than upon any objection to the broad principles upon which the arbitration was based.

These matters are now the cause of some concern to the two nations, and for months past there has been much correspondence and many personal interviews between Secretary Gresham, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Minister Bayard with a view to their adjustment.

Secretary Morgan who was one of the arbitrators in behalf of the United States, has also been frequently consulted by the state department officials in the effort to clear up certain cloudy points in the agreement.

One of the flaws which Mr. Gresham is said to have found in the agreement is a failure to provide penalties for infringement of its provisions, and as it would be of little avail to capture sealing vessels only to have them turned loose again upon the seal herds as soon as the case could be brought before the courts, the secretary is trying to have this defect cured.

The United States is able to punish sealers brought before its courts, but the Canadian law is defective, and thus an international agreement is desired.

The Canadians also have a cause of complaint. They appear to have discovered at this late date that the rigid enforcement of the articles of agreement would destroy their seal fishing industry. They have brought great pressure to bear upon the British foreign office with the result that Sir Julian Pauncefote is now laboring strenuously to mitigate the misfortune of the Canadians by securing a considerable restriction of the closed zone around the seal islands within which seals may not be taken by vessels, and a shortening of the closed season, which now extends from the first of May until the last of August.

Necessarily some time is required to complete the negotiations, and pending their conclusion, the British government is making an effort to secure a recall of the modus vivendi under which operations in the seal waters were governed last year.

But this suggestion has further complicated the subject, as it touches the rights under their lease of the North American Commercial company. Under the modus this company was permitted to take only 7,500 seals last year, and was thereby deprived of the large income that might have been realized under the terms of their lease, besides being put to heavy expense to feed the natives of the Sea Islands, who subsist upon the rock-works.

So the company has entered an energetic protest against the renewal of the modus and in this way they are not without sympathy at the state department, as the general would subject this government to the loss of revenue derived from the taking of skins to an obligation to assist in the maintenance of the natives, and also because of a disagreeable clause in the modus permitting the Indians on the Sea Islands to be British inspectors. This last feature is found in the modus regulating the sealing on the Sea Islands by the British.

This production is found to be irregular, not so much from fear of irregularities that might be discovered, but because of its unpleasant suggestion of lack of confidence in the integrity of our own treasury agents.

In addition to this objection, the leaders of the band have declared that under the modus the pelagic sealers managed to take 100,000 skins last season, while they were limited to 7,500. Meanwhile there is need for a speedy agreement of some kind, as is evidenced by the frequency of Sir Julian Pauncefote's visit to the state department and the fact that already a number of sealing vessels are reported to have cleared for the sealing waters, and are consequently almost beyond the reach of proper notice to change the regulations.

SCHOONER FORFEITED.

GOVERNMENT GIVES A SCHOONER THAT BROKE SCALING LAWS IN ALASKA.

PORT ALASKA, Wash., Feb. 15.—The schooner Alexander, of San Francisco, was condemned and forfeited to the government in the district court, Sitka, Alaska, February 6th, on a charge of hunting abalone sea otters in Alaska waters, beyond the islands and over banks, sounding more than three miles from shore.

The value of the metals coined in the four miles in 1892 approximated \$60,000,000. The heaviest gold salvage occurred in the first year of the rebellion in 1861, when it reached \$75,000,000.

The Senate Hawaiian Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate committee on foreign relations held a meeting yesterday. Chairman Morgan informed the members that he had begun the preparation of his report upon the Hawaiian investigation, and had it under way. The testimony will not be made public until the report is agreed upon possibly not until it is presented to the Senate.

A member of the committee who has been present at most all of the meetings said there would be very great disappointment over the testimony by those who have expected it to reveal many important matters.

REV. J. MERRITTE DRIVER, D. D.

Widely known as pastor of the First M. E. Church at Columbia City, Indiana, and a powerful pulpit orator. His book, "Samson and Shylock, or a Preacher's Plea for the Workingman," has received much praise from press and public.

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"Dear Sirs—Among the raliers of all the vital forces, I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as the general-in-chief. Crowded and over-worked, as a prescript and lecture, I sometimes am envious that I am not measuring up to the best that I am capable of doing. A few doses—a bottle or two—of Hood's, however, greatly

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Hood's Pills cure Liver fits, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion,

ANNIE PIXLEY'S WILL.

To Admitted to Probate in Philadelphia and Letters Testamentary Granted.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The will of Annie Pixley Fulford was brought to the office of the register of wills yesterday by her executors, Charles F. Morgan, Jr., and Morris R. Backus, for probate and letters testamentary on the estate were granted them in the absence of any caveat protesting against the admission to probate of the instrument. The late actress' estate is disposed of in the beginning of the will which reads:

First—I direct my doctor and funeral expenses to be fully paid and satisfied as soon as convenient after my decease.

Item.—All my estate, real and personal, whatsoever and whereever, I give, devise and bequeath unto my husband, Robert Fulford, and his heirs and assigns forever.

Item.—Should my husband die before me, I make the following distribution of my property, namely:

To Annie G. Pixley, the mother of the testatrix, \$12,000 in trust during her life, and at death the said sum to revert to the residuary estate; \$6,000 to sister Alice G. Pixley of New York, the income to be paid her during her life and after that to Lucy Pixley in the same conditions above.

To her sister Minnie A. McRae of Portland, Ore., \$1,000 absolute and \$6,000 in trust, to be used by her for the benefit of the testatrix's nephew, Henry McCracken, till he attains the age of 21 years, when it is to revert to the residuary estate; \$6,000 to Lucy Pixley in the same conditions above.

To her brother, George H. McRae, for the benefit of his wife, Annie McRae